THE MOUNTAINEER.

"DO WHAT IS RIGHT, LET THE CONSEQUENCE FOLLOW!"

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THE

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Lectures

ON THE

MALAYSIAN ISLANDS.

BY CAPT. WALTER M. GIBSON.

LECTURE III.

Delivered in the Tabernacle, Great Salt Lake City, March 7, 1860.

[REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.]

I AM pleased to have another opportunity to speak to this congregation upon my favorite theme. I am happy to see that it awakens an interest in the minds of this community, as I should judge, considering the inclemency of the evening and the large number present. I feel that you, with myself, have felt a deep interest to increase in knowledge concerning this earth which we inhabit, and concerning our fellow-men. To study the varieties and peculiarities of our own kind, has ever been to my mind the most interesting study to pursue; and I fully endorse the sentiment of the poet, that

"The proper study of mankind is man."

I wish to study man in his greatness, and in his meanness, but much preferable in his greatness.

There is one man that now occurs to my mind, distinguished for his enlightenment and greatness of soul, of whom but little mention has been made in the general history of the world; and, inasmuch as his actions had much to do with the discovery of the islands in the Indian Ocean, of which I have spoken, I deem it important to my subject, and I think it will be interesting to you, to give some particulars of the history of this personage.

But before I speak of his life, I will glance back to his ancestry, to a period in the history of England, when there was a certain prince called John of Ghent, the Duke of Lancaster, who was perhaps one of the best warriors of his age. He could not get enough of fighting to do in his own country, although England and France always seemed to me, from my reading of history, as having plenty on their hands. But this duke, not having his pugnacity satisfied at home, went to Spain with a large body of men, paid and equipped, at his own expense. In the course of his expeditions and conflicts, he met as an antagonist, in the field of battle, John I., king of Portugal, who was one of the bravest and wisest of the fighting kings of that age. The daughter of the duke, called Phillippa, who accompanied the English camp, beheld her father's great and magnanimous foe, this king of Portugal, and admired him so much, that she wished to become the companion of his life; and her father readily consented that his daughter should marry his brave enemy. This marriage brought peace to their armies and to their country.

This English queen of Portugal was wise and good; and her court was, as stated by the historians of that time, the chief refuge of goodness and purity, which I think could hardly be stated of any other royal court on earth that I ever read about. Not only was she good and pure, but she had wise and great thoughts; she had the views of a patriot and a statesman. She counselled her husband one day, saying, "Would it not be well and important to employ some portion of your treasure in founding institutions for instruction, and in building ships, rather than to spend so much in war? Your country never can be great unless it possesses a navy and a foreign commerce." The king replied, "I have no sailors; and, therefore, it would be folly for me to build ships." "In this case," said the queen, "I will make you a sailor, who shall build your ships and man them with brave men that shall carry the fame and power of Portugal into foreign lands." She was then thinking of her fifth son, the youngest, whose name was Henry. He delighted to listen to his mother's instruction, to listen to her stories of great and good men, and particularly when she spoke of the sea adventures and brave exploits of her English countrymen. Her father had been the Lord High Admiral, the chief sailor of England; therefore, she and her family had had much experience in maritime affairs.

At the age of nineteen, the prince Henry said one day to his father, "Permit me to take a certain amount of funds out of your treasury, with which to build a few small ships. I am convinced that there are many rich and populous lands of which we have no knowledge: there must be many undiscovered lands to the eastward, westward, northward, and southward. I am satisfied that it is not all darkness and storm, as is generally supposed, as we proceed beyond the present known bounds of the great ocean. Knowing that this earth is a globe, I am satisfied that the other side of it, the portion opposite to us, must have large bodies of well-peopled and delightful lands." His father treated this as boy's talk, saying, "My son, if I should permit you to build any ships, the pirates of Ceuta would capture them before they had lost sight of the coast of Portugal." Ceuta is situated opposite to Gibraltar; and was at this time the strongest of the piratical citadels, established by the Moors or Saracens, on the northern coast of Africa; and by means of this and other strongholds, the Moors were enabled to maintain a sort of maritime police of the Mediterranean Sea, for the exclusion of the enterprise or commerce of European or Christian nations. The fortress of Ceuta has become notable in our days, as the place of captivity of a large number of the American filibusters, who accompanied Lopez to Cuba.

Young Prince Henry replied to his father, energetically and promptly, "I will take Ceuta." The king said, that he could not hope to besiege this place with success, if he had the entire military resources of Spain and Portugal at his command;—and therefore he expressed the wish that his son would not trouble him any more on the subject. To this the prince replied, in substance; that, if his father would not permit him to employ any of his revenue and forces, he hoped that he would give him simply his consent, not as a king, but as a father, to exercise his powers of persuasion with the young men of enterprise of this and other nations to induce them to volunteer to aid him in carrying out the purpose he had in his heart. The father yielded this point to his son's importunity. The prince appealed to the bold and generous spirits of Portugal, and he succeeded in procuring some troops, arms, and money; but as yet, had no ships. Now, the fame of this young man and of the novel enterprise that he proposed, attracted attention in foreign lands. It was entirely new to that age of the world, for nothing of the kind had ever before been contemplated; that is, to undertake maritime expeditions for the sole purpose of discovery and to acquire an increased knowledge of the earth. I have not learned, in my perusal of history, that any enterprise of a similar character was, previous to the time of this prince, undertaken by man. The fame of the expedition awakened an interest in England in the mind of a plain citizen of London, of the name of John Coffin, a shopkeeper of Cheapside; and, like John Gilpin, of some "credit," though not, as far as I could learn, of any particular "renown." He had amassed a large fortune by pursuing the useful occupation of tallow chandler, and with his means he caused to be built five splendid ships, as fine as ever sailed from England in those days. He manned and furnished them amply with men and stores, and an equipment of arms. With this well appointed fleet he set sail for Portugal, and made an offer of them, and his services, to the prince. When the queen saw these fine ships her heart was touched, and she said, "Henry, my son, God is with you in this cause; go on, you will certainly succeed." When the king beheld the ships, and the stout English sailors, then he began to feel that there was some probability of success in the enterprise of the son; and he now was disposed to give his kingly influence to advance the cause. As soon as this was made known, then all the disbelieving among the wise heads of the nation were disposed to admit that there was in this matter something important for their country to undertake. In a short time, the prince had as many ships and as large an army, as he desired for his purpose. He crossed the Straits of Gibralter with his fine fleet without molestation, and took this great citadel after a terrible siege. The prince and his friend, the London shopkeeper, were the foremost in the fight. Sixty thousand Moors were slain in the siege of Centa. On the day of victory, amidst dying men, and the smoke and din of battle, the king of Portugal proclaimed his son Henry, Lord High Admiral of Portugal; and furthermore, that he should ever be addressed by his countrymen as Henry the Illustrious; although, by the way, he deserved that epithet more for what he did afterwards, than for his deeds on this occasion. The power of the pirates on the northern coast of Africa was broken, and Portugal could now, if she desired, build ships, and send forth maritime expeditions to distant countries. During the stay of the young prince in Africa, he met with many men, that gave him a great deal of information concerning this continent and its coasts south of Ceuta.

Up to his time nothing was known of Africa by Europeans, except that portion which was washed by the waters of the Mediterranean Sea. There was some idea, that in ancient times the Carthaginians had attempted to circumnavigate Africa; but they knew no more concerning it, than they then did about the continent of America, which had not yet been discovered by Columbus. Henry the Illustrious began to build ships and instruct men to sail along the coast of Africa. He told the commanders of his expeditions, that he firmly believed, if they would sail far enough south, they would be enabled to pass around the southern extremity of Africa, and so be enabled by this route to reach the rich countries of India. He had in his mind the great countries of Hindostan and China, of which remarkable accounts had been brought to Europe by Marco Polo. The Portuguese captains, acting under the instructions of this prince, pushed their discoveries along the coast of Africa, and discovered the Madeira Islands; and under the prince's instructions they planted there the sugar cane, and now for the first time cultivated in an European colony. They made many important discoveries along the coasts of Africa, but they did not accomplish the doubling, or sailing around the southern extremity of Africa, which had been contemplated by the prince. This enlightened prince not only contemplated the possibility of sailing round Africa, but he also put forth ideas that there must be some great body of land in the western ocean; he continually dwelt upon the idea in talking with the men that surrounded him. He dwelt on a lofty cape where he could observe continually the great western ocean. But I am sorry to say that this great and noble young prince did not live until this notable discovery was made, which he had planned. But it was accomplished shortly after his death, by men who acted in accordance with the instructions he had left. Batholomew Diaz first discovered the Cape of Good Hope; but it was another Portuguese captain, called Vasco de Gama, who first sailed around it, traversed the Indian Ocean, and thus by this ocean route reached Hindostan.

Now, as I have arrived at India, I will make some mention of the first Portuguese commanders, and of what they accomplished in these regions, to establish Portuguese dominion in the east, and in the discovery not only of countries of continental India, but also of the Indian Islands; that is, of Sumatra, Borneo, and others of which I have been speaking. It was thus in the commencement of the fifteenth century, that the first knowledge was brought to Europe concerning these great and rich islands. Alphonzo Albuquerque, called the Great, was the first one who had any especial encounter with the natives of these islands. He had heard of the great riches of a Malay town called Malacca. He had heard of its numerous population, and of its immense wealth, not only in gold and silver, but in spices and ivory, and other things. Therefore he sought a pretext to pick a quarrel with the natives, which is easily accomplished when a man contemplates mischief. He attacked the city of Malacca, continuing a desperate assault for nine days, and on the last, he fought a terrible battle, in which there were about one hundred and twenty thousand Malay warriors opposed to him on shore; and, if I remember rightly, there were two or three thousand prows, or large war-boats, on the water to attack his vessels. European skill and superiority of weapons succeeded in defeating the brave but unskilled Malays: and Albuquerque captured on this occasion, as it is stated by Portuguese historians, three thousand large brass cannon. This people cast cannon hundreds of years ago, and by many it has been supposed that they did so long before the use of gunpowder was known to Europeans. This commander also obtained an immense booty of gold and silver, the tenth part of which belonged to the king, and his share amounted to eight hundred thousand crusadoes, which would be worth more than a million of dollars, in our money.

Then there was another Portuguese commander called De Britto, who attempted the conquest of Sumatra. He came with a great fleet, and well appointed army to a country called Achin, on the northern part of Sumatra; but he was signally defeated, and was slain; and it was with much difficulty that a portion of his men were enabled to save the fleet. But it is not my intention to dwell upon the warlike intercourse of the Portuguese in their first intercourse with the Malays and Indian Islands; I would rather say, and it is a fact, that in their first intercourse with the islanders, the most of the Portuguese were prudent and kind, and wise in their conduct towards them.

Among the most prominent of the good men who went out shortly after these discoveries and conquests, was the celebrated Francis Xavier, who was a Jesuit priest. He had a spirit and desire within him for the welfare of men, that would seem to point him out as one of the truly great and good men of the world; he was a man possessing a true apostolic spirit. He visited one of the small islands of the Malay group, one of the very smallest, which belongs to that portion called the Moluccas. He succeeded shortly after his arrival, in converting the king of this island to his faith, and a large number of natives; also the daughter of the king, called Neachile. But after a while, when he began to find fault with some of the king's indulgences, and restrain him somewhat and exhort him to a stricter moral conduct, the king's faith was not sufficient to sustain him, and resolved to have nothing more to do with Xavier, nor his religion: but to have him driven out of the island, and also he would compel all his people to abandon his Christian religion he had espoused. But notwithstanding the position of the king and his efforts to expel Xavier; the king's daughter, Neachile, succeeded in causing the good man's life to be preserved for sometime on the island. And notwithstanding the violent efforts of the king, he did not succeed in compelling all his people to forsake the principles of Christianity: and I will say in this connection, that there are to be found in different parts of these islands, as I met with myself on the island of, Banca, numbers of natives who have some faint notion of some of the principles of Christianity; and they are the descendants of those who received the first knowledge of them from this man Francis Xavier. I mentioned on a previous occasion, that I was not aware that any missionaries professing to teach a knowledge of the life and doctrines of Christ had ever visited these islands. I would now say, no one in modern times: none but this man, who became so celebrated for his apostolic labors.

The efforts of the Portuguese, in their first intercourse with these islanders, were of a beneficent character. Afterwards an evil class of men, corrupt and tyrannical governors, and also false, lewd, and avaricious teachers in the shape of Dominican and Franciscan monks, presided over the Malays of Malacca and vicinity. This corrupt spirit caused a manifest decline of the powerful and important dominion which the Portuguese had established in these islands; and they readily fell before a power that at the time had more courage and virtue than they had.

Before dismissing what relates to the Portuguese intercourse with the Indian or Malay Islands, I will mention an interesting occurrence that took place during my stay in these seas. I have spoken of the greatness of the designs of the Portuguese prince Henry, of the valor, and wonderful achievements of the commanders, who came shortly afterwards to the Archipelago, and of the missionary labors of a great apostolic man in one of the islands, and I might have said a great deal about the immense wealth and dominions which the Portuguese acquired, not only on these islands, but still more so on the Asiatic continent. All of this dominion, and all of this importance and enriching trade, they lost through subsequent corruption and weakness. They lost possession after possession, and the last one they abandoned was a small establishment upon a little island called Timor, to the eastward of the island of Java, due north of Australia. They abandoned this poor little settlement, the last remaining vestige of their once rich possessions in all those seas, in the year 1852, whilst I was in the island of Java, in the prison of Weltevreden. Whilst I was there, there arrived at the port of Batavia, a Portuguese vessel of war called the Mondego, commanded by the Marquis de Nobrega; and he had on board the petty governor of the settlement of Timor, and a few Portuguese troops. The home government had not sent them any pay for several years; and feeling themselves abandoned by their poor government, they considered it was best to sell out to the Dutch in the neighborhood, and to leave this island; and thus the last remnant of Portuguese dominion in those seas was now on board this man-of-war.

I felt very desirous to speak with this Portuguese commander; and could not but be strongly and sadly affected when I thought of what the great men of his country had accomplished, and now observed this miserable conclusion of what they had so signally commenced. I addressed a frank communication expressing my desire to see the Portuguese commander, who paid me a visit; and, as I was enabled to speak his language, I told him how painfully I felt to observe this passing away of the Portuguese dominion from those seas. I talked to him of the great events in the past history of his country. He was a man of some intelligence and feeling. He did not wish me to speak upon that subject; said he, "The spirit of bravery and goodness, and enterprise is past away from my country, and I do not think it is possible to revive it again. We did not deserve the great and glorious blessings we might have realized in these seas; we were too wicked; and not only we Portuguese, but I am satisfied that there is no government of Europe, that is worthy of them; neither the Spanish nor the Dutch, nor even the English, nor any other, for they are all corrupt like ourselves. It seems that this country needs to be organized by European intelligence; but," said he, "it must be by a better and purer people, than any Europe has ever produced yet." These were the words of the Marquis de Nobrega, spoken to me in prison. He set sail the next-day, and took away with him this last remnant of Portuguese dominion in those seas.

And now, I come to speak of the Dutch, and of their first encounter with the people of these islands. I must go back some two hundred years or more, a period in Dutch history, when a native of Holland, called Houtman, was a prisoner in the hands of the Portuguese. He had been cruising about in the neighborhood of Portuguese possessions, as I have been doing lately in the neighborhood of the Dutch possessions. His object was to trade, and the Portuguese did not wish to have any one else to have any opportunity to trade with the Malays and those rich islands, but themselves. It is the case more or less with all traders, who want to monopolize all the profits of any profitable business. This man was arrested and confined, and he languished in prison many years. He had an opportunity of communicating with his friends in Holland, and stated in his communications, that if there were any enterprising merchants, that would be willing to pay his ransom, which was the sum of five thousand dollars, and set him at liberty, he would show them a way to a country where they would speedily enrich themselves far beyond their most extravagant dreams and conceptions. His statements were such, that they were credited at home; the money was forwarded, he was set at liberty, and enabled to return home. The merchants of Amsterdam fitted out five ships, and placed him in command. He sailed to the Indian Ocean, and landed on the island of Java. He was not the first discoverer of it, but I think the first European that ever set foot upon it. His course was wise and prudent towards the natives, and he succeeded in persuading a prince, called the Sultan of Jacatra, to permit him to build a simple fort, and he bargained in the same manner as it was said was done in ancient times in respect to the founding of Carthage—to have as much ground as the hide of a buffalo would cover. The simple islanders understood Houtman to mean a little spot upon which to plant a flag, and therefore when they saw his men cutting up the buffalo hide into fine strips and making lengthened strings to enclose or encircle a large space, they thought he was stretching the matter too far, and considered it advisable to interrupt him in his construction of the fort. But he succeeded in conciliating them by a prudent and just course, and they conceived he did them good. That was the course of the first Dutch commanders. It was the policy pursued in the establishment of the celebrated Dutch East India Company. But they soon began to be corrupted by success in the easy acquisition of the island wealth, and there arose a different class of men, that sought every opportunity to oppress and injure these islanders in all their encounters with them. The natives would not have entertained any particular hostility against the Europeans, whom they reverenced on account of simply overreaching them in a trade; but it was for other reasons that the islanders began to detest the sight of a European. There was a Dutch commander, who came some years after the time of Houtman, and, when on the coast of Java, invited some princes of the island to come and pay him a visit with their wives and daughters. Whilst on board his ship, and whilst the simple-minded natives were admiring what was curious and interesting to them, the Dutch commander began to take liberties with some of the native women on board; and it would seem it had been preconcerted, that his officers and men should indulge also in some insult. This caused the natives to rise up and defend the chastity of their women; the result was that every Javanese prince, with their wives and daughters, were all massacred on board the ship, or drowned in the ocean. The women, rather than fall into the hands of the Europeans, when they could not meet with death from the knives of the Dutch sailors whom they attacked in revenge for the death of their husbands, fathers and brothers, readily sprang overboard, and perished in the water. Again and again these islanders have manifested the most determined spirit to defend the chastity and honor of their women. I have heard them oftentimes say, "You white men can come and extract the rich gums from our trees, the gold and silver from our soil, gather the pearls on our coasts, and procure the birds of paradise from our islands; you may take all these, and give us nothing for these, you may cheat us and rob us, and we will not shed your blood, but put a finger on one of our women, and we will slay you."

Thus did the Dutch, in the same manner as I have said about the Portuguese, begin their intercourse with the Malays, with prudence and wisdom. But soon they began to be corrupt and unjust, and the great influence they once wielded, and the empire they acquired, began to decline, so that it is now not one-third what it was then. Their actual dominion is now confined to the island of Java, and to the small spice islands. But I must not say actual dominion; it is rather a trade monopoly. They do not hold Java like the Spanish hold Cuba, or the English Jamaica, as possessions colonized by the mother country. I was going to say they hold Java like a military position, but not exactly that, because there yet exists upon that island the native sovereignty and princes in all the splendor of past times. Upon that island of Java, which is supposed to be under the dominion of the Dutch, there are two notable princes, the one called a Sultan; and the other a Susuhunan, which signifies emperor. This emperor is able to call into the field an army of two hundred thousand warriors. His capital city is called Surakerta. There are not less than forty thousand men within the walls of the emperor's chief fortress. The Sultan I have spoken of, rules over a kingdom of Java, called Yugyakerta; and it is but little inferior in extent and resources to the Javanese empire of Surakerta. The Dutch pay a large tribute, sixty thousand rupees, or $25,000, per month to the emperor, and forty thousand rupees, or $15,000 per month to the sultan, for the monopoly of trade in coffee, indigo, rice, and other products of Java. Thus the Dutch are merely what is called the chief factors, or exclusive controllers of the trade in those articles, and are regarded by the great mass of the Javanese people as nothing more than dependents of their sovereigns. Dutch dominion in those seas is not at all felt or recognized in any manner by many independent chieftains of numbers of great islands in those seas; thus it is unknown in the great islands of New Guinea and Mindanao, and a host of others I might mention, which are entirely independent of any European jurisdiction whatever.

I now will say a few words about other Europeans, the English, who had some intercourse with this people. There is nothing very particular in the history of their intercourse with the Malays, like that of the Portuguese and Dutch. They established a few settlements in Sumatra for the purpose of taking part in the pepper trade; but they were more anxious about acquiring dominion on the neighboring continent of Asia. The relations of the English with the islanders were generally marked with justice, moderation and wisdom; and they have left a better name in these seas than any other European people. Among most of the natives of the Indian islands is manifested a strong disposition to learn and speak the English language, and pass as Englishmen; and those who live at the British settlement of Singapore, are proud to be called British subjects. The English, at one time, did acquire a somewhat extended dominion in these seas for the short period of five years, in the time of the great Napoleon, when he incorporated Holland into the French empire, and at the same time sought to annex Java and other possessions claimed by the Dutch. England determined to oppose this, and sent a fleet and army, which succeeded in taking possession of all the Dutch forts and possessions in the Indian seas. During the five years that the English held possession, more knowledge was communicated to the civilized world concerning these islands and the races inhabiting them, especially by one enlightened man, Thomas Stamford Raffley, than had been communicated during centuries of time previous by the Dutch, Portuguese, and all other Europeans put together. But the English were induced, when Napoleon was conquered, and when there was a general pacification of the powers of Europe in 1815 to restore to the Dutch the possessions which they held, in consideration of the cession of the Cape of Good Hope, and the island of Ceylon. The British Government also made a treaty with the Dutch, that they would never have any intercourse with these islands, and never permit any of their people to form any settlements upon them; and that is the reason why the English, who are now fully aware of the great riches of these islands, have been prevented by this treaty from attempting any enterprise among them. This is all that I have time to mention this evening with regard to European intercourse with these people, and their dominion in these islands.

(To be continued.)

A DREADFUL CALAMITY.—It is said, upon what appears to be good authority, that an appalling and terrible accident occurred on the ice, in the Illinois river, near Hardin, Calhoun County, Ills., a short time since. Fifty children attending school in that place, of different ages and sexes, went on the ice in the river to play, when the ice gave way, precipitating them all into a watery grave, save one little fellow, who alone escaped to bear the sad tidings to the grieved teacher and agonized parents.

EMIGRANTS TO THE COUNTRY.—The total emigration from all foreign countries into the United States for the year ending December 31st, 1859, was about 200,000, being about 10 per cent. gain on 1858.

THE
MOUNTAINEER.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:
SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1860.

PATRONAGE OF CRIME.

"It can be of no weight to say that the courts, on the pretence of a repugnancy, may substitute their own pleasure to the constitutional intentions of the legislature."—*Alex. Hamilton.*

It is to us a matter of some little regret that we are compelled to recur so frequently to, and perchance bore our readers upon, the subject which calls for our present attention. We have no apologies to offer. But, if we sought for one, it would be simply this: we are, as public journalists, the servants of the people, and consider it our duty to obey their call as their typographic medium.

Early in our editorial career we were called upon to give our sentiments in regard to the condition of judicial affairs in Utah. We gave them in our own plain mountain style, unsophisticated and unadorned. We may not indeed have conveyed our ideas in that eloquent and argumentative style which would be calculated to strike conviction at once as to the correctness of our views and the constitutionality of our position; but we can at least claim credit for honesty and candor. Our platform (we adopt modern political parlance), was that Utah, beyond her territorial boundaries, was only known by the misrepresentations of the vilest and most unprincipled slanderers. Our duty, we believed, was to correct public opinion and claim for our territory and her inhabitants a fair investigation and impartial trial. How far we have succeeded in this we know not, nay, we care not, so that we have but done our duty.

Before an unbiassed jury and an honest bench the veriest villain that ever leaned his guilty head upon his blood-stained hands could claim the right to test the character of the accusing evidence, and demand, if proven, its impeachment. How has it been with Utah? Has the character of her accusers ever been investigated before the public? Or has the weight and magnitude of the accusations, crushed under and overshadowed the villainous perjury of the ready swearers? Has it ever occurred to the calm judgment of those who are ready to pronounce upon us their premature convicting verdict, or is it reserved for us to tell them in our own plain way, that among the voluminous annals of the crimes charged upon the citizens of Utah, *the name of one honest man cannot be found in the list of their accusers!* Unnotified, unheard, untried, and undefended, on the evidence of the most corrupt, degraded, perjured scoundrels, the hood-winked humbugged public abroad have been trapanned into the rendition of a condemning sentence.

It is our duty and our principle to deal in facts; and those facts are now accumulating upon us, and in no questionable shape.

From the hour in which the plough first poked its civilizing nose into the desert lands of Utah till the present moment, it has never been denied, nay, it has been publicly announced from press and pulpit, that evil-doers obtruded themselves and their dark devices amid the log-cabins and camps of the honest pilgrims of the wilderness. Satan, most probably, among "the sons of God," was ever an unwelcome guest; yet his dark presence did not begrime the features of the holy heirs. Neither ought the intrusive steps of the unprincipled and lawless, who mingled in the big multitude that followed the weary path of our pioneers, blacken or defame the characters of the honest citizens who made the deserts bloom, and the wilderness blossom, that their wives and little ones might live, and, living, acknowledge that their God was not only the Great Creator, but the Supreme Controller of the whole earth.

From that same hour for ten successive years, during the existence of the Provisional Government, and subsequent to the Territorial organization, no crime can be found on record that received not a just punishment, excepting alone from the general rule the rascality of a few federal officers, the responsibility of whose conviction we thought proper to make transferable.

The impunity of crime in Utah dates from the threatening advance of the federal troops and the commissions of the present federal judiciary. The facts in proof are vividly before us.

To say that the chief justice was a pet of the army would border upon an insinuation against the army's good judgment. To call him a sponge upon its hospitality might border upon a personal reflection. We will risk neither assertion; but most cordially compliment his honor upon the tenacity with which he clings to the garrison, and the musical predilections which incline him to throw off his blankets by reveille, and go to bed or sip cock-tails by the "taps."

The career of Delana R. Eckels, since he first pitched his tent in Camp Scott, has been one of unprovoked, unmitigated, unpardonable and unceasing insults, not to the citizens of Utah alone, but to every honest citizen of the United States. Ensconced behind the batteries of the army, his first step was to call around him such convenient individuals as would consent to perjure themselves, and dignifying them with the title of a grand jury, indict through them a score or more and "sixty others" of the best and most loyal citizens of Utah. (Pardon our modesty! one of us was on the list.) Himself in the warm zeal of his patriotism acted in the treble capacity of judge, prosecutor and witness.

To the better feelings of the Territorial Executive, and the calm good judgment of Col. Johnston, may be in a measure attributed the warding off a rencounter, perhaps, a bloody and a desperate one, that Eckels struggled and perspired to urge upon the army and our citizens. He issued his writs upon indictments of his own dictation, prepared the requisition for the power of the army, and laughed at the anticipated slaughter. What a picture for an artist he must have been just then; his eyelids batting over his little wandering eyes; the larboard side of his plebeian lips compressed, to give the better chance for his venom to hiss out on the lee; with all the etcetera concomitants peculiar to himself for a back-ground. How he gloated on the prospect of ropes innumerable, and scaffolds by the score, and the pre-doomed victims with which he would adorn them.

The arrival of the Peace Commissioners, and the Presidential Amnesty, broke the spell of the bloody dream, and rope, gallows, and imagined victims vanished at once and together into nonentity.

Yet was not his honor entirely discouraged. His favorite schemes for wholesale butchery, general hanging, and promiscuous ravishment were frustrated. But though the "honors" were against him, he had yet, he supposed, a trump and an ace in his hand, and resolved to play desperately for the "odd trick."

Disappointed in securing for immolation the victims of his choice, and defeated in his attempts to strangle honesty and virtue on the gallows, he tacks about and tries another point of compass. Heading a parade of apostates, fit sympathizers with him in his chagrin, he steers back to the east, hoping to gather materials for another and a fiercer storm. His last ace is trumped at the capital; and back to Utah he returns to test in despair the virtue of his sole remaining card.

The innocent and loyal his honor had failed to sacrifice. The guilty and rebellious he resolved to set at large, with license and loose reins. Unasked by defending counsel, his first judicial act on his return was to liberate a convicted murderer, to wrest him from the just penalty of the law, and send him abroad a fugitive and a vagabond among men, stained with the unatoned-for blood of his fellow-man. Two thieves in Cedar County next share his liberating patronage, and go abroad under the protecting ægis of his sacred ermine to follow up their prey. And now this week, our warden is relieved, through his kindly interposition, of the guardianship of five young men, who donned their chains by the verdict of a respectable jury of their countrymen.

The course of his honor's proceedings in all these cases was marked with insolence, illegality and presumption. But his proceedings in the last case were the most atrocious ever heard of in the annals of the judiciary.

Leaving his cozy chambers at the headquarters of the Utah Army, Mr. Eckels crosses the north boundary line of his own district, and enters the judicial field of his associate. He comes by express; how invited it matters not. He concocts his schemes in his secluded lodgings, and prepares his papers. Desecrating the holy day of rest in their preparation; on Monday morning, the writs of habeas corpus are completed, and he makes his exit to the army. The prisoners, in whose behalf the writs were issued, were incarcerated within four miles of his honor's lodgings. The prosecuting counsel and evidence were in the city. Nothing existed to prevent a fair hearing; even granting that he had a right to try causes beyond his legitimate jurisdiction. But no! Camp Floyd alone would suit his honor, and the warden or his deputy was complimented with the delicious exercise of a forty miles' drive with his charge. Nor this alone. The U. S. Marshal, the proper and lawful executive officer of the federal courts, was in the city, and daily almost at the very elbow of his honor. If the writs were lawful writs, he was the man to whom they should have been committed for service, or who should choose a deputy for the purpose. Mr. Dotson was kept ignorant of the proceedings, and knew not that such papers were issued, until by accident he learned the fact when the prisoners were half-way to Camp Floyd. The writs were issued, we understand, at the instance of one Thomas Wheeler, brother to one of the prisoners. To him they were committed for service, and by him were served on the warden, Mr. McRae. Why this secrecy? Why should the federal marshal be insulted and treated with contempt, and the solemn process of a chief-justice be entrusted, without his knowledge, into the hands of one whom the citizens hold in but doubtful repute? There is something black, ugly, and disgraceful in the whole affair.

The prisoners, Huntington, Manhard, W. W. and M. Wheeler, and Clawson, in charge of Mr. Joseph Taylor, arrived at Camp Floyd, on Tuesday, at 5 p.m. In half an hour after their arrival they were unshackled and set free. There was no investigation. No argument on behalf of "the people of the United States in the Territory of Utah" was invited or heard.

As to the guilt or innocence of these young men, we have not a word to say. We only know that they were arrested by a legal process, served by a legal ministerial officer; that they were indicted by a jury of their countrymen; and that they were tried by a jury of their countrymen, to whom themselves did not object, and by them found guilty and sentenced under the laws enacted by a legislative body of their countrymen and friends. They were not strangers in the land. Each one had his family connections and numerous acquaintances; and if the interference of favor had been permitted, they had a fair show for liberation.

What can be said of an officer of the government, holding a commission under the national seal, who thus unblushingly drives around the country, turning loose the characters whom the laws and honest verdicts of the citizens condemn? Is he less guilty than the felon who wore the shackles? Is he not an accessory after the fact in all these cases, and an accessory before the fact in crimes yet to be perpetrated and yet untried? The army and its sutlers have been themselves sufferers. Will they tolerate such high-handed and unconstitutional interference? The whole territory is suffering weekly. Will not her citizens pronounce with us their heartfelt condemnation of such a course, and disown, hoot at, and despise the perpetrator of such outrages?

Let not our courts be discouraged, nor slack their hands. Twelve young men are now in custody at Provo. Seven of them have been committed for trial before the Probate Court of Utah County on the 16th inst., on charges of grand larceny. Let our own courts continue to honor and magnify the law; and let the responsibility of release from its penalty nestle on the federal pretender. Where crime exists, let it be sifted out and exposed. And while the active and less cunning perpetrators are detected, let no pains be spared to hunt up the "daddies" of the iniquity! Rank or name should have no claims to concealment. The wandering adventurer, who unlawfully appropriates to himself the proceeds of the hard toil of the honest man, is a felon in law and a felon in fact. Much more should he be considered one who, in defiance of the every-day teachings of his parents and friends, places by his villainy the home and peace of his kindred in jeopardy, and brings dishonor to his family name.

Much, much more had we to say on these matters, but we have already far exceeded the space allotted to us. One short paragraph more.

Will not our friend "RICHARD," at Camp Floyd, write another sermon to the "*Times*," under the text "*Unpunished crime in Utah*"? It would be so appropriate, so well-timed, so rich, so very rich, and so *consistent!*

VAGRANCY.—Spring has come, and seed time is at our doors; therefore, gardens should immediately be spaded up, manures hauled out, the fields ploughed, wheat sown, fences repaired, stock gathered up, water sects cleaned out, dams repaired, &c., &c., with hundreds of other things "too tedious to mention"—all to be done—work enough, and even more, than all the able-bodied men in this city or territory can well perform, to prepare for another winter. In view of the above, we hope for the future to see fewer idlers strolling around, and sunning themselves at the corners of the streets, filling court rooms, and playgrounds. Our humble opinion is that we have witnessed too much of this indolence during the last few months. And to those parents who have boys addicted to strolling over lots, and through gardens, or to playing marbles in the streets, we would most respectfully suggest, that it is better for you to keep them at school, or to put them to work, than to waste time that you and they will have to regret in the future.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN HERALD.—We have received the prospectus of this newspaper, published at Auraria, by Thos. Gibson, proprietor. We have not yet seen the sheet; but from the prospectus we learn that it is to be a weekly paper devoted to the interests of the miner, the merchant, and the people generally, untrammeled by sinister influence from any quarter—the advocate of the right, and the denouncer of wrong—an independent vehicle for the free expression of opinions of all candid, honest and intelligent minds—a medium for free discussion: moral, religious, social and scientific.

ON THE ADVANCE.—Passing down Main Street the other day, our attention was arrested by a small crowd of persons gathered around the door of a small house. Our curiosity led us to increase the number. We found it to be the workshop of our friend Dove, and the spectators were watching with astonishment, the hurried way in which the proprietor and his hands were turning out from their looms the shirts and stockings. We examined the articles, and found them of a superior and durable quality, and at a price to make it to the interest of those who wear such articles to give Mr. Dove a call.

UNION ACADEMY.—We have been highly gratified, during the past week, to meet in this city several of our country friends, who are making arrangements to attend the Union Academy. This is a step in the right direction; we shall be glad if our young men speedily fill up every vacancy in the school. We should be pleased to receive a list of the student's names for publication.

Local News.

GONE EAST.—On Monday last, several of our friends left for the States; among others from our city were Gen. H. S. Eldredge, of the firm of Cronyn & Co.; Major Lawrence, of the firm of J. B. Kimball & Co.; and A. R. Wright, Esq., also Capt. Stoddard of Farmington, Davis County.

CONFERENCE.—On Thursday last the annual monthly fast was observed at the Tabernacle, in this city; and on yesterday, the 6th inst., the thirty-first annual conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints commenced its session, —Prest. B. Young presiding. The quorum of the Twelve were present, and legions of Elders, lay members, and ladies: indeed the concourse of people was so great that we had to stand at quite a respectful distance from the doors of the Tabernacle.

CARSON.—From our Carson County correspondence under date of March 23d, we glean the following items:—"The silver excitement is raging more furiously than ever; there are three claims opened that are immensly rich in gold and silver, but more especially the latter. It is presumed that there will be a population of twenty-five thousand in Carson and the surrounding country the coming season, and that ninety-nine out of every hundred will go back much poorer to California than they left there. There is a continual string of men, from Placerville, all eager to get to the mines, thinking to make their fortune in a few days. The prospects are fair for Carson County to be one of the most damnable place on *God's footstool.* Shooting, cutting, and stealing has already commenced."

Home News.

ARMY NEWS.—WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM UTAH.—The orders of the war department for the relief of New Mexico and the Texas frontier, have just been completed, and will be at once forwarded to the proper officers. They direct the withdrawal of two regiments from Utah as soon as the movement can be effected. The first column will march by Bridger's pass, and take the eastern foot of the rocky mountains in the advance, toward New Mexico, near Fort Massachusetts. The other column will pursue the route over which Col. Loring returned from Fort Bridger. These forces are to scour the plains in the regions of the hostile Indians, and where the mails have been obstructed in the Navajoe country. They will then be posted in strong detachments in New Mexico. The troops now stationed there, when thus relieved by these forces, will march to the Texas frontier, and take a post in the regions where the greatest disturbances from Indian hostilities exist. In addition to these arrangements and the ordering a battery of light artillery from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Brown, all the companies already on the frontier will be filled out with recruits. It is supposed that Col. Lee, who will have the direction of the troops, has by this time arrived on the Rio Grande.

WAR WITH MEXICO ACTUALLY EXISTING.—Washington, March 4.—The letter from Gov. Houston to the President has not been out, but may soon be made public, in reference to the resolutions of both branches of Congress, calling for information in relation to the troubles along the Texas border. It is understood, however, that Gov. Houston, among other things, represents the existence of actual war, and urges immediate succor, and indicates his intention to call out volunteers in sufficient force to pursue and punish the enemy to the fullest extent. It is known from the latest Texas dates that he is vigorously prosecuting his plans to the letter. A reply has been sent by the President, who, there is no reason to believe, is opposed to this independent course in urging war, especially as our affairs with Mexico are in a critical condition, and as orders have been dispatched for the marching of large bodies of troops to the frontier and the instructions are of such a character as to accomplish the objects contemplated without unnecessary delay. Gov. Houston has been so informed by the President, also that the calling out of volunteers for the purpose mentioned properly devolves on Congress. No unconditional order has been issued by our Government for the forces to pass into the Mexican Territory. The constitutional Government last summer gave permission for the landing of naval forces at several ports for the protection of persons and property of all citizens, and it is probable that in the pursuance of this course a provisional arrangement will soon be made according to which the Governor of Tamuliapies will offer no obstruction to the crossing of our troops in pursuit of those who may seek refuge in that neighboring territory. There is no truth in the report that the Mexican Minister is opposed to the treaty or any part of its provisions.—Governor Houston has received more than eighty applications from gentlemen desiring to raise volunteers. He has advised that such companies be raised and officered in every frontier county and that a system of espoinage be agreed upon, and that in case of alarm, pursuit be given and the invaders and thieves, whether Indians or whites in the garb of Indians, be exterminated. There are already nine organized companies in the field. A truly alarming condition of affairs on the western frontier of Texas is represented.

CORTINA IN MATAMORAS.—The following news from Brownsville, of date the 6th ult., gives a new feature to the character of the Cortina insurrection:—"A gentleman, who arrived at Goliad yesterday from Brownsville, reports that when he left, Cortina was in Matamoras, and on the day before drilled his men—two hundred cavalry and three hundred infantry—on the public plaza of that city. He also stated that he (Cortina) was chief in command of the Mexican forces at that place, who were favorable to the church party. The above is corroborated by three of Major Ford's men, who passed through here on their way to Austin."

Nearly all the southern pupils of the Bethlehem, Pa., Female institute, have withdrawn from that institution, for the same reason that the southern medical students left the colleges in Philadelphia. Five young ladies, from Mississippi, left a short time since.

A terrible affray occurred in Pennsylvania county, recently, resulting in the death of three brothers. Capt. Vincent Witchers was engaged in collecting testimony to be used in a suit for the divorce of his grand-daughter from a man named Clemens. His course angered Clemens, and obtaining the assistance of his brother, they made an attack upon the captain, firing their revolvers at him, and grazing his clothing. Mr. Witchers immediately returned the shots, and the brothers fell dead at each other's side During this encounter a grand-son of Mr. Witchers, named Smith, attempted to interfere, when another brother of Clemens fired upon him. Smith immediately overpowered him and killed him with his bowie-knife. Capt. Witchers is seventy-five years of age, and well known as the former president of the Danville Railroad Company.

UTAH SUPERINTENDENT.—Dr. Forney, Indian Superintendent for Utah, is on trial upon charges preferred by Judge CRADLEBAUGH, for false vouchers in his accounts with the Government.—*N. Y. Times*, March 6th.

INDIAN WAR—The Indian bureau has received official advices that the Navajoe Indians have at last commenced a decisive war upon our people, and are also killing the Mexicans along the Rio Grande. Superintendent Collins says: "A war with the tribe is now beyond the possibility of prevention." It will be recollected that last year a treaty was made, by Captain Bonneville and Superintendent Collins, with these Indians; but it has not yet been acted on by the Government.

The administration anticipates the rejection of the Mexican treaty, in which event Mr. McLane will not return. Mr. Buchanan says the Executive will no longer be responsible for anything which may happen in Mexico, and that every one must take care of himself, as he has no power to offer protection. [We suggest, Mr. President, that the Federal relations with Mexico be turned over to Texas. We opine she will set things right.]

The principal part of Danville, Kentucky, was consumed by fire recently. Eighty buildings were destroyed, including three churches, the court-house, Adams's express office, the Batterton hotel, and many of the leading business houses. The loss is estimated at $350,000.

The report received at the state department, dated November last, from the party surveying the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions says, the 59th parallel of latitude, as far as determined, shows a mountainous country, and that with the exception of a few localities the whole region is eminently unfit for occupation or settlements. The work for the next season will extend from Columbia river to the Rocky Mountains.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Our Washington dates are up to the 7th ult.

Mr. Sherman of Ohio had reported a bill, proposing, in place of the present mileage, forty cents, to members of Congress, to allow twenty cents a mile, to be computed by a straight geographical line and repealing all acts and parts of acts on this subject. Several members wished to refer the bill to the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, but were opposed.

The original bill was read. It proposed after the fourth of March, in lieu of the mileage now provided by the act of 1856, and the actual expenses of a member and family in coming to and returning from Washington to his place of residence be paid. The bill reported by Mr. Sherman, was a substitute for this. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, wanted to know how large a family the original bill included. Mr. John Cochrane, of N. Y., said there should be some limitation of families, for while the followers of a patriarch from Utah would be provided for, a poor bachelor like himself would come here alone. (Laughter.) Mr. Sherman replied, that when the original bill came up to be acted on, the limitation as to families could be fixed. Finally the substitute reported by Mr. Sherman for the original bill was adopted. Yeas, 128; nays, 44.

Mr. Seward, N. Y., addressed the Senate on the bill for the admission of Kansas. He commented on the evils of slavery. His opinion was, that the fathers of the Republic adjusted the Slavery question in a manner that would not have produced the present disquiet, if it were not for circumstances which afterwards occurred, that they had not clearly forseen.

Mr. S. recurred briefly to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and its effect upon the Territory of Kansas. He spoke of the coming Presidential campaign, and the Republicans holding to the principles of preventing the territories, by constitutional means, from becoming homes for slavery and polygamy.

On motion of Mr. Gwin, of Cal., the Military Academy Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Wigfall of Texas, offered an amendment appropriating one million, one hundred thousand dollars for the support of a regiment of mounted volunteers to defend the frontier of Texas, in pursuance of the act of 1858.

Mr. Douglas considered it out of order.

Mr. Wigfall said it was in order under the rules, as it carried out the provisions of the existing law.

Mr. Doolittle said he wished the matter referred to the Com. on Military Affairs, so that they could report it.

Mr. Mason said that unless the Government act speedily, Texas would act herself, and bring on a state of war between this country and Mexico. He urged the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. Hall wanted to reduce and not increase the army. There was now plenty of troops to protect the frontier.

The subject was further debated by Messrs. Fessenden, Davis, Colt, Linden and Wigfall, the latter gentleman urging some very strong reasons for taking immediate measures for the protection of the Texan frontiers. If Congress refused, he said war would be the inevitable result.

Mr. Mason said the tenor of advices received from Texas was that the people would seize the northern province of Mexico unless Congress acted, and then we should either make war on Texas to release Mexico, or on Mexico to protect Texas.

The motion to refer was lost.

Mr. Hale opposed it. Both condemned the Administration for having neglected the State of Texas.

Finally on motion of Mr. Salisbury, it was referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

A long debate ensued, in the course of which Mr. Mason said Virginia had found it necessary, owing to relations the State now bore to each other, to appropriate $500,000 for the purpose of arms, and will continue it from year to year until she was prepared for any emergency.

She had sent to Europe for estimates, and she would be very courteous in the northern section of the confederacy. He denied that arms made in private factories were equal to those made under the supervision of the officers of the army, whose word, as men of honor, was better than any bond.

Mr. John Cochrane, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the better protection of female emigrants on the high seas. He caused to be read a memorial from the New York Emigrant Commissioners, showing the abuses committed by captains and others on such passengers.

The bill had the sanction of the Senate and two Committees of the House. The bill was read. It makes the violation of a female or connexion with her under promise of marriage, threats or exercise of authority, or by solicitation of gifts or otherwise, punishable with fine or imprisonment.

The bill to carry into effect the treaties with the Indians of Washington and Oregon, ratified [illegible] last, was taken up.

Mr. [illegible] would not vote another dollar for satisfying those treaty stipulations until he was satisfied the Senate were to have equal rights in the Territories. No action was taken on the bill.

Mr. Johnson moved to take up the bill to extend the benefits of the Land acts to Oregon and Minnesota.

The motion was carried and the bill read a third time and passed.

Mr. W. H. Hooper, of Utah, presented the Memorials of John Van Cott, and Samuel Malin, of Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, for indemnity for losses sustained by them, by reason of the encamping of a detachment of United States troops on their wheat fields. Also, the petitions of William S. Seely and others, citizens of San Pete County, Utah Territory, for the establishment of a mail route from Springville to Manti, via North Bend, Mount Pleasant, &c.

On the 2nd, ult., the House proceeded to vote for Printer: Whole number of votes, 187; necessary to a choice, 94; Mr. Ford, 96; Glossbrenner, 72; Seaton, 9; remainder scattering. Mr. Ford was declared elected.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The House committee on military affairs have had the subject of the Pacific railroad under consideration, but have come to no conclusion. As a preliminary, they have instructed the chairman to ask for the printing of the several bills referred to that committee, including that matured and agreed on by a select committee last session, providing for a central route. The idea is talked of, of uniting this with the central route. The plan of aid is in the form of postal and transportation advances by the United States Government, and by private means, and is now the generally conceded plan of construction.

J. W. DeGraff is appointed chief clerk of the land office.

PROPOSED ORGANIZATION OF UTAH TERRITORY.—The House Committee on Territories have under consideration the subject of re-organizing the Territory of Utah, so that voting therein will be based upon legal votes instead of inhabitants, which will give the Gentiles a show of fairness. Another project before the committee is to divide up the Territory, so as to reduce the Mormons to a state of necessary inferiority territorially, and compel them either to abandon the soil which they now inhabit or obey national law.

The correspondent of the *Tribune* says: The bill submitted by Mr. Colfax from the Post Office Committee of the House, to reduce the expenses of the Department, was agreed to at a meeting this morning. It provides that postmasters, the receipts of whose offices for letter postage is less than $100 per quarter, are to receive, instead of the commissions now allowed, from $100 to $400 per quarter.

Foreign News.

ENGLAND.

Lord John Russell announced that England had made four propositions to France and Austria relative to Italy. Neither Power was to interfere without the consent of the five great Powers; the French troops to be withdrawn; Venetia to be left to Austria, and the Central Italian States to be left to again express their desires. France had agreed to all but the fourth proposition. Austria had not replied, but was objecting to the last two propositions.

The attention of all classes is concentrated on the Budget, and meetings *pro* and *con* are held in all directions. The conservatives show increasing hostility to both Budget and Commercial treaty with France, and in the House of Lords an explanation had been called for of the article which binds England not to prohibit the exportation of coal.

Lord John Russell stated in Parliament that the special mission of Lord Elgin had not been definitely arranged. Lord Russell also announced that he would introduce a Reform Bill the 1st of March. He also said that correspondence was progressing with the U. S. Government with respect to free admission to the American coasting trade, between the Eastern States and California, but the matter was not in a position to be laid before the House.

The last advices from Europe are pretty satisfactory on the point that the war of England against China has been indefinitely postponed.

Land forces of England are fixed at 144,000 men, being an increase of nearly 6,500 in addition to the East India army, which numbers 92,000.

The new Whethorth gun has been tried with astonishing success, surpassing in range and accuracy the Armstrong gun.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

ANOTHER BATTLE BETWEEN THE SPANIARDS AND MOORS.—Tetuan, in Morocco, was stormed and captured on the 2nd of February by the Spaniards, after a fierce and sanguinary attack and desperate resistance. The loss on both sides was, comparatively, immense. One transport, containing twenty-seven wounded Spanish officers, has arrived at Algesiras. The artillery, camels, and all the camp equipage of the Moorish army were taken. The brother of the Emperor fled in a previous battle, on the 31st of January. The Moors commenced a fierce attack on the Spanish advance posts, were repulsed, and again and again returned with increased fery to the attack, and finally closed with the Spanish battalions, and fought hand to hand, and obstinately disputed every foot of ground until finally defeated.

Advertisements.

Meadow Land for Sale.

TEN acres of good grass LAND for sale, at the mouth of Willow Creek. South stock takes in exchange, if offered immediately. Enquire at MOUNTAINEER Office. 32-tf

School Books! School Books!

WE have just received a large assortment of School Books from California, which will be sold at our usual low prices.
33-3t J. B. KIMBALL & CO.

A GOOD CHANCE.

WANTED, a steady person, who understands the business, to work on shares, a Lath and Shingle Machine. For particulars, apply to E. R. YOUNG,
Near the Tabernacle G. S. L. City.
A few yoke of Cattle and Waggons on hand, which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash or wheat. Apply as above.
33 1t E. R. Y.

Come and get your Heifer.

CAME to my hay-stack, in December last, a white speckled two year old HEIFER; a strap around its neck, with a piece of a horn attached; branded J. G. The owner can get it by paying reasonable charges.
32-3t JAMES LIVINGSTON, 20th Ward.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration from the Probate Court of Great Salt Lake County, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the Estate of Dr. W. France, late of Great Salt Lake City, deceased, that they are requested to come forward and settle the same forthwith, and those having demands against said Estate, to present them under oath for allowance and settlement, to W. I. Appleby, my duly authorized Agent and Attorney.
MARGARET FRANCE,
Administratrix.
G. S. L. City, April 6th, 1860. 33-tf

E. G. ERICSEN

BEGS leave to state to his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a

Tailor's Shop,

in the south-east corner of Council House Block, in Main Street, at which place he will be most happy to attend to all business in his line.
All who patronize him may expect prompt attention and work of the finest finish. Having been professionally engaged in several of the capitals of Europe, he considers himself capable of executing work in the latest style of fashion.
Cutting done on reasonable terms. 33-tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession the following Stray Cattle:
One white Steer, three or four years old, with red head, neck and legs; white spot in the forehead, crop off the right ear, and a hole in the left: brand on the left hip not legible.
One red Ox, nine or ten years old, with white spot in the forehead, branded on both hips, but not legible; branded on the left horn with M. R. & W.; and on the right horn, W. J.; blind in the left eye.
The owners are requested to come and prove property, and pay charges.
JOHN THOMPSON,
33-tf Poundkeeper, Ogden City.

G. D. WATT

WILL sell his valuable LOT, situated on the second block south of the Temple Block, and next lot north of Mr. William Nixon's dwelling-house.
G. D. W. can be seen at his residence in East Temple Street. 33-tf

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

New inducement to Subscribers for the MOUNTAINEER.

FEELING fully assured that a Paper Mill will be put in sucessful operation during the present year, in this Territory, we are enabled to offer another inducement to subscribers. For the future we will receive clean Linen or Cotton Rags on subscription at this office for the MOUNTAINEER, for which we will allow the full price paid at the mill. We respectfully solicit the attention of our agents to this matter.
"Encourage Home manufactures," should be the motto inscribed on the actions of every man, woman, and child in Utah. A little exertion now on the part of each one will enable them for the future to save their dimes, and sell their rags!

CITY ACADEMY.

A BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, in the 16th Ward, G. S. L. City, will commence the Summer term April 16, 1860.
TERMS:
Reading, Writing and Numbers, per qr. $4 00
The higher branches - - - 6 00
Boarding and tuition per qr. of 12 weeks 60 00
For further information inquire of
31-2t G. W. MOUSLEY.

"THE DESERT SHALL BLOSSOM AS THE ROSE."

THE subscriber has a choice collection of SEEDS saved from those splendid flowers raised by him, and exhibited at the last Fair; which he now offers to the lovers of beauty and fragrance, upon reasonable terms. Among them may be found many of Flora's choicest treasures, such as Balsams, China and German Asters, beautiful Zinnias; Candytuft, various colors; Portalaca; Petunias; Coreopsis; French and African Marigolds; and many other choice kinds.
Also a splendid assortment of choice tame Rose Cuttings or Grafts; among them may be found the Queen of the Prairie; Superb Climber; Baltimore Belle; Persian Yellow; Madame Laffay; La Reine; Sydonia; Large White; Mrs. Elliott; Michigan Rose; Monsieur Rivers, &c.
Also, many choice vegetable seeds, raised from seed imported by me from the States last season; together with many other things in my line of business.
33-tf CHAS. H. OLIPHANT.

LOOK THIS WAY.

I WILL take from one to three hundred SHEEP to Herd, upon the following terms: viz., for one half of the wool and one half of the lambs, and keep the old stock good; or, I will warrant the owner of the sheep (at the rate of fifty lambs to the one hundred ewes (half ram lambs and half ewe lambs); also, one and a half pounds of wool per head, clear of all risk. I will deliver the wool at my residence in the 16th Ward, G. S. L City.
I am prepared to take Calves and Young Stock on shares. I will warrant the owners one half of the stock, if calves, against all risk. When yearlings are taken, I will warrant the owners two-thirds of the number taken, clear of all risk. In both cases the cattle to be delivered to the owner when three years old, or sooner if desired.
I am also prepared to take twelve Cows (good average milkers) on shares. I will give twenty pounds of butter and twenty pounds of good cheese per head per year, and half of the increase in calves.
All persons wishing me to take their stock on the above terms, will please leave notice at my city residence, on South Temple Street, two and a half blocks west of the Tabernacle.
I will drive sheep from Lehi, Utah county, the 21st day of April, 1860.
Persons delivering me sheep before shearing time, can have their sheep washed and sheared, and the wool delivered in G. S. L. City, at 16 cents per head. ELI B. KELSEY.
Tooele City, Tooele County, March 23, 1860.
33-3t

NOTHING NEW.

SELLING BELOW COST!

AT COST!

AT COST AND FREIGHT!

STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

WOULD respectfully return their thanks to their patrons for past favors, and now inform their friends, customers, and the public generally, that they make no pretensions to "SELL BELOW COST, AT COST, OR AT COST AND FREIGHT." But *give them a call, examine the quality of their*

GOODS,

COMPARE PRICES, and judge for yourselves who sells the cheapest.
A liberal discount made to Merchants from the Country, and to Farmers and Mechanics who purchase by the quantity.

EMIGRANTS

TO THE EAST OR WEST,

can be supplied, on short notice, with

Waggons, Teams, Provisions,

and everything necessary to complete an outfit for either, with punctuality and dispatch.

FAIRFIELD.

In connection with their house, in this city, they have a

Branch House,

established at

FAIRFIELD, CAMP FLOYD,

for the convenience of their southern friends, where they can be furnished with goods as cheap as in this city, and one of the firm is generally on hand to conduct the business at that place.
Great Salt Lake City, March 28, 1860 32-tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM my residence in Great Salt Lake City, a middling sized bay MULE, branded on the hoof N. GROESBECK. A liberal reward will be given by the subscriber for the recovery of said mule, or any information of his whereabouts.
31-tf N. GROESBECK.

CABINET TURNING.

I BEG leave to inform my friends, and the public generally, that I turn out all kinds of work in the first style. Give me a call, and you will be suited in work and price.
Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Babies' Chairs, &c., &c., always on hand, for sale at reasonable rates.
Deseret currency, produce, &c., taken as pay.
E. M. CAST, 13th Ward,
On State Road, half a block north of Emigration Street, and opposite Heman Hyde's. 17-tf

VARIETY STORE.

IF you want your PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS repaired or re-covered, call on Thomas Hawkes, an experienced workman from London, in the basement room of
A. TAYLOR & SONS.

ALSO Shoe Pegs, Mouse Traps, Clothes Pins, Furniture, Carpenters' Tools, Shoemakers' Findings, Bowls, Crockery, Cooperware, Brooms' Ropes and twine, with many other Home manufactured notions at A. TAYLOR & SONS.

BOOTS, Shoes, Hats, Pants, Vests, Gloves, Margetson's Socks and Stockings, chiefly Home manufactured at
A. TAYLOR & SONS.

GARDEN SEEDS in great variety at
A. TAYLOR & SONS.

BUTTER, Cheese, Bacon, Molasses and flour at A. TAYLOR & SONS.

JEWELRY, Cutlery, Guns and Pistols, Saddles, etc., at A. TAYLOR & SONS.

RIBBONS, Trimmings, and a variety of Fancy Goods at A. TAYLOR & SONS.

STATIONERY, Drugs, Saleratus, Alum, Tar, etc., at A. TAYLOR & SONS.

LUMBER, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Pickets, etc., at A. TAYLOR & SONS.

A THOUSAND and one Notions at
A. TAYLOR & SONS.

Between George Cronyn & Co.'s and Perry's Store, under the Daguerrean Gallery. 32-4t

WM. S. GODBE

KEEPS constantly on hard a choice selection of

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

AND

CHEMICALS,

of the best quality.
A full assortment of the well-known
GRAEFENBERG FAMILY REMEDIES,
the extraordinary efficacy of which has been so abundantly tested in this Territory.
A great variety of
Patent Medicines, Fancy Soaps, Oils, Perfumeries, Combs, Brushes, &c.
Indigo, Extract Logwood, Madder and other Dye Stuffs.
Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Nursing Bottles, Syringes, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, and Female Abdominal Supporters,
Of the best styles.
Fresh Baled Cultivated HOPS.
☞ Prescriptions carefully filled.
All kinds of Grain taken in payment.

BREWERY.

I can now offer the public an article of

Ale and Beer

that will compare favorably with any in the world.
WM. S. GODBE.
One door south of Drug Store, Main Street.
32-tf

THE UNION ACADEMY,

On the East Side of Union Square, G. S. L. City,

WILL BE READY FOR THE

ADMISSION OF SCHOLARS,

On the 9th of April next.

THIS Academy will be under the general supervision of Professor ORSON PRATT, and will commence with Messrs. ORSON PRATT, jun., and JAMES COBB, as Teachers; to whose aid other teachers will be added whenever the number of scholars may render it requisite.
No tuition will be charged to those who study Algebra, Surveying, or other higher branches of Mathematics, Astronomy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, and Modern Languages, which, with whatever else may be taught, it is expected will be taught and learned in a thoroughly practical manner, for which instruments, chemicals, &c., will be furnished.
It is also designed, as rapidly as practicable, to provide, to some extent, tools used in the different mechanical departments, and give the students an opportunity to learn their use, and at the same time develop and preserve their physical energies.
Those who wish to attend the Union Academy will please to give notice thereof immediately, for the scholars to each teacher will be limited to the number he can properly take charge of and instruct.
BRIGHAM YOUNG, Sen.

JORDAN MILLS.

THE Proprietors of the above Mills respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and patrons, that they have thoroughly repaired and fitted up their mill in a manner not surpassed in the Territory. They are now prepared to attend to all business, in their line, entrusted to them.
To our old customers we return our thanks for past favors, and solicit their patronage *anew*.
31-tf D. R. ALLEN & Co.

CHARLES KIDGELL

BEGS to inform the citizens generally that he has opened a shop on East Temple St, three doors north of Hockaday & Burr's; where he is prepared to manufacture Gold and Silver CHAINS, &c. Gold and silver chasing neatly executed. Jewellery repaired. Terms moderate.
N.B. Old Gold and Silver bought or exchanged.
31-tf

City Brewery.

W. H. HOCKINS

BEGS respectfully to call the attention of the public to his

Malting Cellar,

which is the best in Utah. He has recently made extensive improvements on his premises on
SECOND EAST STREET,
where, with the advantages of a superior MALT HOUSE, a KILN, and a fast grinding MALT MILL, he will be able promptly to fill all the orders with which his friends and patrons may favor him.
Wheat and Barley malted and ground on shares, or for sale.
Facilities are hereby offered for malting and grinding, which have been heretofore unknown in Utah, giving to families an opportunity of brewing for themselves, and thereby insuring a good and pure article of beer.
He can always be found at his old stand.
32-tf

Notice.

SOLDIERS, *Teamsters, Sailors,* (or their *widows* or *orphan children,*) who served in any wars or *battles*, either in California or *elsewhere, prior to March 3d*, 1855, *or their children who were under 21 years at that date*, or sailors who served on the coast of California in the Mexican war, will do well to address us. Claims that have been rejected in the hands of other agents, have been successfully obtained by us. Agents acting for us, liberally paid. Land warrants bought and sold to order, and all business requiring an agent at Washington, attended to. R. B. LLOYD & CO.,
Attorneys for Claims, Pensions, Bounty Land, &c.
☞ Reference to any of the heads of Departments. 30-10t

Important News!

BROWNE & THOMPSON,

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

BEG to inform the public that they have a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERIES,

Dye-Stuffs, Nails, Spades & Shovels, Tinware;

Boots and Shoes, home and imported; Dried Fruit, Soaps, Queensware and Notions, Tobacco and Cigars, &c., &c.; which they will sell at the lowest current prices for cash, or exchange for Wheat, Corn, BARLEY, OATS, Hay, Butter, Eggs, or Cheese.
G. S. L. City, March 21. 31-tf

WALKER'S HOTEL,

25 *Greenwich Street* (*near the Battery*),
NEW YORK.

AT the above Hotel the stranger will find good and safe accommodation at moderate charges.
Every information afforded to travellers. 30-6t

PI-UTES ON THE MARCH!!!

MESSRS. SABIN, BEBEE & CO.,

BEG respectfully to inform their friends throughout the Territory of Utah, that they have established, and have in successful operation, at PAYSON, in Utah County,
A FIRST-CLASS
NAIL MANUFACTORY,
AN EXTENSIVE
MACHINE SHOP
TOGETHER WITH
BLACKSMITHING
in all its branches; and also a FURNITURE SHOP, on a large and superior scale. They are, therefore, fully prepared to promptly execute all orders for the erection and completion of Threshing, Shingle, Sausage, Last, Comb, and Shoe Peg Machines, and all kinds of Machine work that may be required.
Every description of Furniture made to order.
Horses, mules and oxen shod on the shortest notice.
Waggons and Carriages made and repaired.
All kinds of Turning in Iron or Wood, and every description of Cooper Ware made to order.
Stock, Produce, &c., taken for pay, and cash not refused. 30-tf

MEAT MARKET.

CHARLES TAYLOR

STILL continues in the MARKET, and can be found at the old stand of Isaac Brockbank, one door south of Livingston, Bell & Co.'s, on Main Street, where he offers a superior quality of Beef, Mutton, Pork, Spare-ribs, Sausages, Candles, Eggs, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Tallow, and Hams extra dried, to the purchase of which, he calls the attention of his friends and customers.
Give him a call.
Those indebted to him are respectfully invited to call and pay up, or close their account by note. 26 tf

POLES! POLES!

WANTED immediately, 1000 good fence Poles, at the MOUNTAINEER Office.
32-tf

IN TRAN VAST.

THE undersigned, having had a long experience in the business, would respectfully inform his friends and the people of Utah generally, that he is on hand to make out
POWERS OF ATTORNEY. LEASES, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT,
and all other documents of like character; also
APPLICATIONS FOR PENSIONS, BOUNTY LAND
and other claims on Government, made out on the shortest notice.
He is connected with responsible persons who will promptly attend to the
COLLECTION OF MONEY
in the United States and in Europe.
No charges made for any information he may be able to communicate on these subjects to any person who may favor him with a call.
By a strict and rigid attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage. For reference in regard to competence, integrity and just dealing, refer to any person who has been acquainted with him for the last ten or fifteen years.
OFFICE—In Geo. Cronyn & Co.'s Store, sign of the big T, Temple Street, G. S. L. City.
23-tf W. CLAYTON.

☞ HAND IN HAND ☜

BAKERY,

MAIN STREET.

I TAKE pleasure in announcing to the public that I am still attending to my business at the
HAND IN HAND BAKERY,
On Main Street, opposite NIXON'S STORE,
And constantly keep on hand a No. 1 article of Light Bread, fresh every day,
Buns, Pound Cakes, Tea Cakes, Ginger Nuts, Jumbles, Epies, Rough and Readies, Rock Cakes, Mince Pies and Drop Cakes, Apple Pies and Chester Cake, Peach Pies, Custards, &c., &c.
Butter, Milk and Boston Crackers; Hard Bread, Soda & other Biscuits made to order
In connection with the above, the public can be accommodated at all REASONABLE HOURS with
Hot Coffee and Tea,
Stewed Oysters and Sardines,
Ham and Eggs,
Roast Beef,
Beef Steaks, &c.
In fact, a good Lunch, on reasonable terms, is prepared and got up on short notice. It is no trouble to wait on customers for the
READY PAY.
Having always on hand the best stock the market affords, and a long experience in the business, I flatter myself to be able to please my friends and the public generally with something good to eat by repeating their visits, as often as they feel inclined, at the
HAND IN HAND BAKERY AND RESTAURANT.
DANIEL GRENIG.
NOTICE.—Those of my friends who know themselves indebted to me by book account or otherwise will confer a favor on me to call and settle up with some other kind of "pay," besides promises. DANIEL GRENIG, Baker.
Remember the place is opposite Nixon's Store, on Main street, west side.
25-3m D. G.

GOOD TIMES COMING!!

MONOPOLY DONE AWAY.

GEORGE CRONYN & CO.,

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG

T

BEG to inform the Farmers and Public in general that they are selling their
SPLENDID STOCK OF STAPLE
DRY GOODS
GROCERIES,
DYE STUFFS, &c., &c.,
Low for cash or ready pay, determined to make room for a new stock this summer; their prices will be found reasonable.
Call and examine; no trouble showing goods.
Teas, best quality, from $1 50 to $2 00 per lb.
Sugar, 3lbs for one dollar.
Coffee, 35 cents per pound.
State Nails, 30 cents per pound.
With every other article in proportion.
A few Hodges' best Steel Plows, at 75cts. per lb
Also Flour, Corn Meal, Corn, Barley, Oats, Chopped Wheat for sale.
TRADERS AND PEDLARS
Will find it their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. 26-tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession the following Strays:—One black and white Ox, 7 or 8 years old; a white strip down his face; brand on left hip a diamond, though not very distinct.
One white Heifer, 2 or 3 years old, crop off right ear, swallow fork in the left, branded on left horn in two places with these characters, J. HOMS.
One red roan yearling Heifer; crop off left ear, no brand visible.
One red and white yearling Heifer; swallow fork in the right ear, slit in the left.
One brindle Steer; about 2 years old, white face, and white bunk on the tail; Hogshie brand on left hip.
One red Steer, 2 years old, bob-tail; sore on left thigh, done by dogs or wolves; ears marked, but not legibly.
One white Steer, 2 years old; brown ears, under bit in the left ear.
Also, one red and white Heifer; 2 years old; no marks or brands visible.
The owners of said cattle are requested to prove property and pay charges.
JOHN THOMPSON, Pound keeper,
30-tf. Ogden City.

A CHANCE FOR THE PI-UTES!

HURRAH! FOR TEXAS!!!

THOMAS BOX

HAS purchased the well assorted stock of goods of
MILLER, RUSSELL & CO.,
consisting of Ready-made Clothing (including in that list, first class dress, frock, and overcoats), a great variety of the latest style of Prints, Hats, Caps, bleached and grey Domestics, Linseys, Jeans, Homespuns, Hosiery of all kinds; kid, buck-skin, silk and thread gloves; Boots and Shoes for ladies, gentlemen and children; and Teas of all good kinds; Coffee, Sugar; every variety of desicated vegetables,
PICKLES,
WINES, BRANDIES,
Of the best quality;
Whisky, Cordials, Brandied Cherries, Syrups, Sardines,
and in fact Fancy Groceries of every description.
Also, a fine assortment of Tin-ware, Iron-ware, and Saddle-trimmings; Yeast Powders, and plain and fancy Soaps; hunting and fishing appurtenances; including powder, lead, caps, and all kinds of shot; Medicines, including Castor Oil, Patent Pills and Bitters and Acids; Stationery—envelopes, letter, foolscap and note-paper; red, blue and black inks, desk-sand, &c.
Together with what generally bears the name of Yankee notions, and that includes everything that the human family requires.
Remember! GODDARD'S STORE, at the old stand of MILLER, RUSSELL & CO.
THOMAS BOX.
P.S.—Cattle taken in exchange for Goods. Also, a few hundred Mules wanted. T. B.
21-tf

PORTRAITS!

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE IMPERISHABLE PICTURES.

THE advancing prosperity of the city, and the consequent call for the developement of artistic taste, have induced
ED. COVINGTON & CO.
TO OPEN A
FIRST CLASS
PICTURE GALLERY,
On Third South Temple Street,
TWO DOORS WEST OF THE POST OFFICE,
where every object of interest and admiration can be taken and preserved for eternal ages.
At this Gallery, portraits can be taken sufficiently small to enclose in finger rings and breast-pins, and large enough to decorate the walls of the drawing room.
AMBROTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND MELAINOTYPES,
PLAIN AND COLORED.
A very large stock of cases and frames on hand to suit the varied tastes of customers.
While as artists they regard themselves second to none, and rarely equalled in their profession, they also calculate to be unrivalled or excelled in low prices.
For the better accomodation of their friends and patrons, they have fitted up in the rear of their premises, a commodious room as their studio, reserving the front room for their exhibition gallery, that their friends may have an opportunity of seeing many a familiar face.
It is worth a call at any rate.
ED. COVINGTON & CO.
P.S.—Also, at CAMP FLOYD, an excellent and commodious gallery is open to the public; and their patronage solicited there.
25-tf E. C. & Co.

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE Large Room, known as the Commission Store, west of the Council House, has been fitted up for a SCHOOL ROOM, and will be open for scholars on the 9th April next, under the immediate care of the subscriber, who will be assisted by competent teachers whenever the increased number shall render it necessary.
This school is designed to be made up of scholars of between the ages of five and twelve, that a more general system of rules may be adopted for the maintainance of good order.
TUITION, PER QUARTER.
For Reading and Writing, ... $3 00
" Arithmetic, E. Grammar, and Geography, &c., ... $4 00
Further conditions, upon which older scholars will be admitted, may be known on application,
31-tf. H. I. DOREMUS.

BLACKSMITHING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

H. C. JACKSON will be on hand to accommodate his friends and customers at his Old Stand, near BALLO'S HALL, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to be worthy the patronage of all who want good work done.
Accounts of long standing will be collected without fail. A hint to the wise is sufficient.
12-tf

HOME INDUSTRY

COMPETES WITH

EASTERN IMPORTATION.

W. JENNINGS

BEGS to inform the public that he constantly keeps on hand
A No. 1 Beef, Pork, Mutton, Hams, Venison, Sausages, Lard, Butter and Eggs,
AT HIS OLD STAND, EAST TEMPLE STREET;
and is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage.
W. JENNINGS
Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of
Good Boots at $6 per Pair;
Extra, $7; Double extra Kip and Calf Boots at $10 and $12. Ladies' Kip, $2 75; Calf, $3; Cow, $2 50. Men's heavy Brogans, at $3.
W. JENNINGS
Warrants his Boots and Shoes to wear to the satisfaction of purchasers. Give him a call. CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.
W. JENNINGS
Keeps constantly on hand a superior stock of
CALF SKIN,
at low prices; also, well-tanned SOLE and UPPER
LEATHER,
unequalled, in quality and price, in the Territory. Call and see.
☞ W. JENNINGS would say to his friends and patrons, call and settle. If you have not money to clear your account, call and pay by date bill. 32-tf

Original Poetry.

SPEAK NOT UNKINDLY OF ANY.

BY W. G. MILLS.

Oh! speak not unkindly of any,
Though their failings you clearly descry;
You've some failings yourself, if not many,
You would hide from the slanderer's eye:
Oh! why should you say of another
What you would not they should say of you!
Be thoughtful and kind to each other;
We should not tell all that is true.

Would we speak when a person is present,
While his eye sees our lips as they move,
A word that is false or unpleasant
To harrow the heart we should love?
Could we see but the heart's deep emotion
As it writhes by infliction of wrong,
We would never again put in motion
The barb from a slanderer's tongue.

We grieve when the young plant is blighted
By the gusts of the keen chilling air;
But when are our feelings excited
For the vilified soul in despair?
We'd protect by our skill and our labor
The plant from the worm and the wind;
Then, why not as well shield our neighbor
From the blast of the base and unkind?

Then let us with hearts kind and noble
Make the feelings of others our own,
And add not to sorrow and trouble
By a word, or a sneer, or a tone:
Ere we speak of the failings of others,
Let us think of the evil 'twill do—
If ourselves, or our sisters, or brothers
Would like to be spoken of so.

G. S. L. City, March 31, 1860.

Gleanings.

NEWTON'S PHILOSOPHY.—Sir Isaac Newton, a little before he died, said, "I don't know what I may seem to the world, but, as to myself, I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the sea-shore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me."

THE COSSACKS.—The name of Cossack is derived from the Sclavonic word Koss (Scythe). In early times, when the rude and hardy peasantry of Russia went to war with any neighboring country, for want of other offensive weapons, they were compelled to use their scythes, which circumstance gained for them the cognomen of Cossacks (Scythemen).

BEAUTIFUL REMARK.—A venerable gentleman, lately conversing with a friend upon religious topics, said, "I have no time to pray." "Aye, sir!" replied the other, gravely, and with an ominous glance of reproof, "does the world and its affairs yet occupy so entirely your thoughts and time?" "No, no!" rejoined the old man—"Heaven forbid! but I have not time to *pray*, because it is all occupied in thanksgiving!"

ANOMALIES.—The distinguished and eccentric Judge Breckenridge, formerly of Pittsburgh, said: "I had once objected to me, by a Virginia lawyer, an expression of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, that the State House yard, in Philadelphia, should be 'surrounded by a brick wall, and remain an *open inclosure* forever;' but I put him down by that act of the Legislature of Virginia, which is entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled an act to amend an act making it penal to *alter the mark of an unmarked* hog."

GOVERNMENT.—The business of government is to define and defend rights that pre-exist, and which society has already recognized. Government is simply the legal voice of a pre-existing sentiment. To suppose that it has a mission, moral or otherwise, above or beyond the actual character and intellectual condition of the people, is absurd and illegal in theory, and has nothing in the practice of the world to sustain it. Look at our statute-books: what do they contain? Donations of right? No. Declarations of abstract principle? No. What, then? Simply administrative regulations: provisions based upon principles undeclared, but whose existence every body recognized as things without which society could not endure. Government is then the outward sign of the inward condition; and such being the case, it necessarily follows that the only party that can properly create it, is the one to be the most intimately affected by its operations.

ITEM OF WIT AND HUMOR.—Some twenty years ago, there was an old darky, named Cato, living in the eastern part of North Carolina, near the mouth of one of the rivers that empty into Pelmico Sound. Cato was a ferry-man at the point, and his master allowed him a certain portion of his wages with an agreement that he might purchase his freedom for six hundred dollars. He had saved up three hundred and handed it to his master, and rejoiced in the possession of one-half of himself. One night, not long after, as he was crossing the ferry alone, a violent storm arose. His boat was tossed about, and finally upset, and Cato, after great exertion, succeeded in reaching the shore. The next morning he presented himself with the following inquiry: "Massa John, I want to ax you who owns dis nigga?" Why, I owns one half of you, Cato, and you own the other half." "Well, massa, won't you please buy back my half?" "If you desire it, Cato. But what has changed your mind so suddenly?" "Jest please to hand over dem tree hundred dollars. Come mighty near getting drowned last night. Nigga terrible unsartin property."

DISCOVERIES IN EASTERN AFRICA.—The intrepid and scientific travellers, Captains Burton and Speke, conquering a thousand difficulties, succeeding in penetrating the continent, between latitudes four degrees south, to the depth of six hundred miles, over land that the foot of a European never trod before. The most remarkable discoveries they made consisted of two fresh water lakes, those of Ujiji and Nyanza, the bare existence of the first of which only had been known, while that of the latter, by far the largest, had not even been suspected. We shall confine our notice to the Lake Nyanza as the most important. It was found to lie 3700 feet above the level of the sea, and hence above three times higher than the Lake of Geneva. Its breadth was estimated from forty to ninety miles, and its length conjectured at three hundred, which would give it an area equal to that of two thirds of Ireland. This mighty inland sea is conjectured by Capt. Speke to be the true and long sought for source of the Nile; a question which has puzzled civilized men for two thousand years, and is still unsettled.

THE PRESIDENCY AND CHILDREN.—The following curious facts with regard to our Presidents, appear from history:—Geo. Washington, 1st President, died without children. He was re-elected.—John Adams, 2d President, had children. He was not re-elected.—Thomas Jefferson, 3d President, died without children. He was re-elected.—James Madison, 4th President, died without children. He was re-elected.—James Monroe, 5th President, died without children. He was re-elected. —John Quincy Adams, 6th President, had children. He was not re-elected.—Andrew Jackson, 7th President, had no children. He was re-elected.—Martin Van Buren, 8th President, had children. He was not re-elected.—W. H. Harrison, 9th President, had children. He died about six months after he was sworn into office.—John Tyler, 10th President, had children, and was not re-elected.—James K. Polk, 11th President, had no children, and declined a nomination for a second term.—Z. Taylor, 12th President, had children. Died before the expiration of of his term.—Millard Fillmore, 13th President, had children, and was not re-elected.—Franklin Pierce, 14th President, had children, and was not re-elected.—James Buchanan, 15th President, has no children, and *nous verrons.* From the above facts, it appears that no President ever having had children has been re-elected to the chief Magistracy of the Nation, while with the exception of Mr. Polk, who declined a renomination, all those having no children, have been re-elected.—*Chicago Journal.*

Varieties.

LOOK HERE!—The following rules of order will hereafter be observed in this hotel: "Members of the Assembly will go the table first, and the gentlemen afterwards. Note Bena, rowdies and blackguards will please not mix with members, as it is hard to tell one from the other."

The young man who cast his eyes on a young lady coming out of church, has had them replaced by going to the altar with her, and now sees as well as ever.

"That's very singular," said a young lady to a gentleman, who had just kissed her. "Oh, well, my dear miss, I will soon make it plural."

The following slanderous paragraph goes unrebuked: A wag has invented a new telegraph. He proposes to place a line of women fifty steps apart, and commit the news to the first as secret.

A well-primed lover of the bottle, who had his way, reeled into a teetotal grocery, and hiccupped as follows: "Mr——, do you—keep—a—anything—good to take—here?" "Yes," replied the temperance shopkeeper, "we keep excellent cold water—the best thing you could have." "Well, I know it," was the reply; "there is no —one thing—that's done so much for navigation —as that."

A Virginia negro boy, who professed to be dreadfully alarmed at the cholera, took to the woods to avoid it, and was there found asleep. Being asked why he went to the woods, he said: "To pray." "But," said the overseer, "how was it that you went to sleep?" "Don't know, massa, 'zactly," responded the negro, "but I 'spec I must have overprayed myself!"

A discussion arose in a hotel parlor as to the citizenship of a gentleman at the other end of the room, "He's an Englishman," said one, "I know by his head." "He's a Scotchman," said another, "I know by his complexion." "He's a German," said another, "I know by his beard." The ladies thought he looked like a Spaniard. Here the conversation rested, but soon one of them spoke: "I have it," said he, "he's an American; *he's got his legs on the table.*"

"There are some members of the community," said the sagacious and witty Thomas Bradbury, "that are like a crumb in the throat. If they go the *right* way, they afford but little nourishment: but if they happen to go the *wrong* way, they give a good deal of trouble."

A man who had recently been elected a major of militia, and who was not overburdened with brains, took it into his head, on the morning of parade, to exercise a little by himself. The field selected for the purpose was his own apartment. Placing himself in a military attitude, with his sword drawn, he exclaimed: "Attention, company! Rear rank, three paces, march!" and he tumbled down into the cellar. His wife, hearing the racket, came running in, saying: "My dear, have you killed yourself?" "Go about your business, woman," said the hero; "what do you know about war."

A down-east poet has written an immense poem on "Nature," which commences—

"Wiggle, wiggle, pollywog,
Pretty soon you'll be a frog."

Advertisements.

COME, GET YOUR MONEY.

W. I. APPLEBY,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

WILL attend to the collection of Debts, &c. Powers of Attorney, and all other legal documents, drawn up. Terms liberal.

OFFICE in Mr. Ballan's Watch and Jewelry Store, East Temple Street, west side, G. S. L. City. 20-tf

AMY AND SMITH,

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

Next door south of Staines, Needham and Co.,

HAVING recently returned from the Eastern States, with a large and superior supply of

TIN, COPPER, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.,

And being fully prepared with Tools, and first class mechanics, respectfully ask their old friends to call and see them and renew their patronage, and invite those who have not given their stock and mechanical skill a trial, to call and see them.

They likewise solicit the favorable attention of their friends, and the public in general, to their variety of

HANDSOME PARLOR STOVES, AND HARDWARE;

to their selection of

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING;

as also to their choice collection of

GROCERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c.,

to sell wholesale or retail, at low prices.

P.S.—The public are respectfully informed that the partnership formerly advertised between ourselves and Mr. Fuller was entirely an error. No such partnership ever existed; nor will we be in any way responsible for any of Mr. Fuller's transactions.

All payments, in money or otherwise, must be made to Dustin Amy or his personal order, as such only will receive our endorsement.

5-tf AMY & SMITH.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested, that I shall apply at the next regular term of the County Court of Box Elder County, for a grant to the Kanyon known as Grover's Kanyon. 25-tf WM. EMPY.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

JOHN C. TATTON

BEGS leave respectfully to return his thanks for the patronage extended to him during the past two years, and hopes by continuing to supply a first-rate quality of HATS, to merit an increase of patronage in the future.

Produce taken in exchange for Hats.

Wanted—Fox, Wolf, and Beaver Skins; also Wool, for which a good price will be given.

Give me a call, and encourage Home Manufactures.

Residence—14th Ward, 2nd door east of Court House. 25-tf.

CUTLERY.

JOHN CLAYTON,

Manufacturer of Table Knives and Forks, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Pruning Knives, &c., &c.,

RESPECFULLY offers his services to the citizens of Utah, and will be prepared promptly to execute all orders committed to his care. Among other parts of his profession, he is not surpassed in the Repairing of Knives and Forks, grinding and setting Razors and Scissors, sharpening and setting Saws, and every general variety of job-work. All kinds of tools ground and set.—Produce taken!

A few old Carriage Springs wanted.

J. C. can be found at President Young's Blacksmith Shop, or at his residence, a block and a half east of the 8th Ward School-house. 29-tf

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. STENHOUSE begs to inform the ladies of this place, that she has for sale Spring bonnets for ladies, and hats for boys and girls. Ladies' own material made up to order.

Dress, Cloak and Mantilla-making done.

Shirt bosoms, wrist bands, and collars stitched by machine.

South-West corner of 12th Ward, on Emigration Street. 31-tf.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

JOHN B. MAIBEN

WILL attend to the COLLECTION OF ACCOUNTS throughout the Territory, and any other business that may be entrusted to his care, on reonable terms.

Being Traveling Agent for the MOUNTAINEER, any Accounts left at the office of that paper, will be duly forwarded and attended to. 13-tf

GLOBE

BAKERY,

Next door north of Livingston, Bell & Co.'s Store.

RICHARD GOLIGHTLY

BEGS most respectfully to thank his friends and the public generally for past patronage, and solicits an inspection of his present stock of Crackers, &c., of the different kinds of which, viz., Milk Crackers, Butter Crackers, Boston Crackers and Hard Bread. he has a large quantity always on hand, so that emigrants and others can be supplied with a choice stock of the staff of life, manufactured of the best material, and at moderate prices, at a moment's notice.

FINE LIGHT BREAD

Hot at 5 p.m. every day. Pound Cakes, Wedding Cakes, Sugar Crackers, Cakes, Buns, Abernethy, wine, anti-dyspeptic and soda Crackers made to order on short notice.

Rye Bread three times a week. 30-tf

SOMETHING NEW IN UTAH.

10,000 LBS. YARN WANTED!!

JAMES DOVE, having purchased new and improved machinery is prepared to make, Stockings, Socks, Mitts, Ladies' and Gents' Jackets, Ladies' Hoods, &c., &c. He will purchase parties' material, or work it up on shares. For work, all kinds of produce taken.

JAMES DOVE, Main Street,

24-3m 4 doors south of Godbe's Drug Store.

PAINTING.

W. V. MORRIS,

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

SHOP—Next door north of George Cronyn's Store, East Temple Street. 15-tf

JAMES FERGUSON. SETH M. BLAIR.

FERGUSON & BLAIR,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL attend to all business entrusted to them in the Territory.

OFFICE, COUNCIL HOUSE.

They will attend promptly to the Collection of all DEBTS or ACCOUNTS entrusted to their care.

CHARLES KING,

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKER,

CARPENTER AND HOUSE JOINER,

EMIGRATION STREET.

REPAIRS promptly executed. Give me a call. 1-tf

BEEF, BOOTS AND SHOES, IN EXCHANGE FOR WHEAT.

WE will take Wheat in exchange for Meat, at the same rates as we are now selling for cash.

We also have on hand BOOTS, SHOES, & LEATHER, which we will exchange for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, &c.

Call and see us at Mulliner's old Stand, on East Temple Street.

☞ Hides, Bark and Oil wanted, for which the highest price will be paid.

4-tf CUMMINGS & JONES.

CLAUDE CLIVE

WOULD respectfully inform his Friends that he yet holds forth at his OLD STAND, EAST TEMPLE STREET.

TAILORING DONE,

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. A good supply of heavy CLOTHS, suitable for pants, always on hand.

Buckskin Pants, Coats, &c., made to order. Vest Patterns of the latest fashion.

Cutting done to order. CHARGES REASONABLE. If a fit you would have, call on

1-tf CLAUDE.

JAMES BIRD,

CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, TURNER AND CHAIR-MAKER,

Second door south of Surveyor General's Office, ON WEST TEMPLE STREET.

MR. BIRD is prepared to execute all orders entrusted to him in a finished, workmanlike manner. He has on hand a large supply of well-seasoned Mountain Mahogany, and will furnish to order promptly,

TEN-PIN ALLEY BALLS,

COUNTING HOUSE RULERS,

WALKING CANES,

and every article in his line to gratify the most fastidious taste. 9 tf

SWITZERLAND!!

OCTAVE URSENBACH,

WATCH-MAKER.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY, of every description, skilfully repaired and cleaned. Glasses, Hands, Main springs, etc., etc., on hand. Being a practical Watch-maker, I will endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may honor me with their work.

Currency, Territorial, and City Scrip, Produce, Tithing, and work of every kind, taken for pay, BUT NO TRUST.

SHOP at Wm. S. Godbe's Drug Store, Great Salt Lake City. 25-tf.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THIRKILL & SPROAT

BEG respectfully to inform the inhabitants of this city that they have commenced business in the first store north of GEORGE GODDARD'S, East Temple Street; where they will keep a supply of GOODS, suitable for Coats and Pantaloons, always on hand.

Fancy Buckskin Coats and Pants made to order. A good supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING always on hand.

Cutting done. Terms reasonable. 30-3m

MILL IRONS AND MACHINERY.

R. B. MARGETTS

BEGS to inform his friends and the public at large, that he is still at his old stand, north-east corner of Union Square, where he is prepared to make to order all kinds of MILL IRONS and MACHINERY. As he intends making up several

Wrought Iron Sugar Mills,

he would advice those wanting the same to give him a call.

He will warrant all work to be good and substantial. Remember, WROUGHT IRON MILLS; no bursting of cylinders, or breaking of cogs; and still better, a little cheaper than cast iron.

Blacksmithing in all its branches on reasonable terms, in the 19th Ward, G. S. L. City. 29-tf

A RARE CHANCE.

Cash Valley is open for Thousands yet.

WANTED to buy, a Good FARM in the vicinity of Centerville, Farmington or Bountiful. Persons having Farms to sell in either of these localities, will hear of a purchaser by calling at the office of the MOUNTAINEER. 29-tf

NEW ARRIVALS!

GILBERT & GERRISH,

HAVE just received a LARGE STOCK of SUPERIOR SELECTED

MERCHANDISE.

The Assortments chosen expressly for the Utah Market.

THEY have marked their goods at the

LOWEST FIGURES,

and assure the public that they are prepared to, and will, successfully compete with any house in the Territory in quality and price.

☞ Country dealers supplied at a liberal discount.

3-tf GILBERT & GERRISH.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IS CARRIED ON AT THE

MOUNTAINEER OFFICE;

ALSO,

POSTERS, HAND-BILLS, BLANKS, RECEIPTS, CHECKS, CARDS, &c.,

Executed on the shortest notice, and at fair prices.

BOOK-BINDING

DONE IN THE BEST AND MOST APPROVED STYLE.

TO RENT.

A COMMODIOUS Dwelling HOUSE, situated on 1st South Temple Street, a half block only from the Tabernacle. The house has a garden, a safe corral, a roomy barn and a stable attached. For particulars, enquire at the MOUNTAINEER OFFICE. 29-tf

NEW SADDLER'S SHOP.

A. CUMMING, SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

ON East Temple Street, next door south of Gilbert and Gerrish's. Orders executed promptly and satisfactorily. Collars carefully fitted. Give me a call. 32-tf

GET YOUR MONEY BACK.

THE undersigned have opened a NEW STORE, in

FARMINGTON, DAVIS COUNTY,

WHERE THEY ARE SELLING

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Ready Made Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

JUDSON L. STODDARD,
THOMAS S. SMITH,
LEONARD G. RICE.

Farmington, Davis Co. 10-tf

SOMETHING NEW IN THE FOURTEENTH WARD.

SNIDER'S UNIVERSAL STORE.

MY friends throughout the Territory will please take notice, that in connection with my Lumber Business; I have now opened a STORE for the purchase and sale of COUNTRY PRODUCE of all kinds; including a

BUTCHER SHOP,

where I shall have only the best of meat. I have attached a

CARPENTER SHOP & FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,

where I am prepared to furnish all articles in my line of business, of the best of Lumber, on as short notice, and as reasonable as can be afforded. Call and try.

S. C. SNIDER,

At the same old place in 14th Ward,

12-tf G. S. L. City.

NEW ARRIVALS

AT

J. B. KIMBALL & CO.

WE have just received from California one of the best assorted Stocks of

FANCY DRY GOODS

ever brought to this market; consisting in part of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, BONNET RIBBONS,

Embroideries, Millinery Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Pat. Leather and Silk Belts, Hoop Skirts,

&c., &c.,

Which will be sold at our usual Low Prices. No trouble to show goods.

J. B. KIMBALL & CO.

LADIES' FINE SHOES. A large assortment just received at

KIMBALL & CO.'S.

TEA, TEA! A fine quality of Gunpowder and Young Hyson just received at

15-tf KIMBALL & CO.'S.

HUGH MOON

PRESENTS his compliments to the lovers of a superior article of

MOUNTAIN DEW!

He has made extensive improvements in his DISTILLERY, in the First Ward of this City, and is now prepared to sell a superior article of

PURE, UNADULTERATED

WHISKY.

The enlargement of his premises enables him to keep a sufficient quantity on hand to give age to his Liquor, and hence improve its quality and flavor.

He has on hand a large supply of

BRANDY, WINES, CORDIALS, &c.

of his own make, the purity and good quality of which he warrants.

He has also erected, and has in full blast, an extensive

BLACKSMITH'S SHOP,

on the corner East of his Distillery, under the superintendence of G. B. GARDINER, an experienced and superior blacksmith.

Plows made and repaired, horse-shoeing, and all kinds of work in the same line, attended to promptly and to the satisfaction of patrons.

The First Ward is determined to remain no longer in the rear of the march of city improvements 11-tf

THE TENTH WARD

DISTILLERY.

THE PURE POTEEN!

THE undersigned, returning thanks for the liberal patronage of his friends heretofore, begs to assure them that he has still on hand at his residence, near the OLD POTTERY, in the 10th Ward, a superior

UNADULTERATED ARTICLE

OF

GRAIN WHISKY,

Also prepared by himself and warranted, a delicious article of

PURE CORDIAL.

The distillery is under the constant personal superintendence of the proprietor, who holds himself responsible that no deleterious matter is introduced into his liquors either in the distillation or rectifying thereof. His long experience in the business has prepared him to compete with the best professors in the art.

Terms, $4 per Gallon, Retail.

A liberal deduction made to City and Country Dealers, and to those who purchase in large quantities.

21-tf. GEORGE BADDLEY.

John Tobin, Agent.

Next door to Clements' Store, East Temple St.

JOHN KAY,

SURGEON DENTIST,

OFFICE—East Temple Street, at Residence.

1-tf

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

☞ OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 13th Ward, opposite City Brewery. 4-tf

D. RICHARDSON, M.D.,

N. E. Corner of West Temple and 2nd South Streets.

"Whoso readeth, let him understand."

All persons indebted to me for medical services, are requested to call and settle immediately, and save cost. 21-tf

MRS. HARDIE,

MIDWIFE.

RESIDENCE—North-west corner of Taylor's Buildings, south Temple St.

Reference—All the medical profession in the city. 13-tf

DENTAL ART.

THE undersigned has received an assortment of Stocton's celebrated Mineral TEETH, with Gums; also, American and English TEETH, without Gums. He is now prepared to accommodate such as may call on him, with from one to a full set on Gold Plates.

JAS. M. BARLOW,

Clock and Watch Maker,

First house east of the Deseret Store,

4-tf G. S. L. City.

JAMES HAGUE,

GUN AND LOCK SMITH

[SHOP IN EAST TEMPLE STREET.]

RIFLES, Shot Guns, Revolving Pistols, &c, carefully cleaned, repaired and put in order.

Mexican Spurs made to order and always on hand.

☞ Call and see me. 1-tf

SELLING AT COST WITHOUT FREIGHT!

WILLIAM DERR

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Utah that he has commenced manufacturing COMBS, at his Residence, one block south of Union Square, 16th Ward. If you want fine, coarse, or fancy dressing Combs, now is your time. He will take in exchange grain, flour, corn, &c., at Tithing prices. Cash will be taken at par. 10-tf

ATTENTION!

Utah Merchants and Traders.

BACHMAN & CO.,

(LOS ANGELES, CAL.),

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

LIQUORS, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES, AND GRAIN,

OFFER their LARGE ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

suitable for the UTAH MARKET, at Prices which cannot fail to ensure satisfaction.

26-6m

ALEX. C. PYPER,

DEALER in DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Glass and Dye Stuffs, Also,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, STATIONERY, &c, &c.

Together with

1001 THINGS IN DAILY USE.

REMEMBER THE FLORENCE STORE,

One Door north of Miller & Russell's.

Nov. 28, 1859. 15-tf ALEX. C. PYPER.

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

HAVE the finest assortment of LADIES DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, and TRIMMINGS, ever opened in this market.

100 FASHIONABLE BONNETS, in a variety of styles, from $1 50 to $6 00.

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

150 PIECES Bonnet RIBBONS, and six dozen Bonnet SHAPES, latest styles.

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

A SPLENDID Lot of CLOAKS and MANTILLAS, from $3 50 to $16 00.

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

MANTILLA SHAWLS, a new pattern, and Bay State and other good styles, from $3 00 to $16 00.

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

MISSES and Ladies' HATS and FLATS fashionable and very pretty.

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

A FINE assortment of Black Dress SILKS.

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

MERINOS, ALPACAS, COBURGS, and CASHMERES, from 65c. to $1 60 per yard.

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

LAWNS, ROBES, DELAINES, DRESS PLAIDS, a splendid varieties of each.

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

SUISSE MUSLINS, JACCONETS, INDIA BOOK, NANSOCKS, BRILLIANTES, and other white Dress Goods, cheaper than ever.

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

EVERY article of Ladies' Dress Goods we will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

A GENERAL variety of DRY GOODS, HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, and CLOTHING.

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

DON'T forget our splendid Kanyon WAGONS, a fast lot.

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

DYE STUFFS of all kinds.

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

22-3m